



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1844.

The Editor has not yet returned home. We hope, therefore, we need offer no apology for the Editorial appearance of the "Journal" to-day.

Gentle reader, another year has expired—1844 is no more. We greet you this morning with the hope of prosperity in our souls. May 1845 prove to you all—and to the world—peace and happiness; and may many a whig repent of his ways and err no more.

We were in error last week in stating that the Post Master General had passed by here en route South. Such was the report, but we now hear that it was his son, who has gone South for his health.

"St. John's Day."

We were much pleased on Friday last, to see the "turn-out" of the Masons, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of St. John the Baptist. At 11 o'clock a procession of the fraternity was formed in front of the Masonic Hall, on Market street. It was not as large as we expected to see, however, but every thing was conducted in a handsome style, as a matter of course. Having marched up Market Street some two or three squares, they returned and proceeded on to the Presbyterian Church, where an address was delivered by Rev. J. A. Shepard, which was, if we have been credibly informed, highly commendable to the talented northern.

The Great Northern Mail.

We are not in a very good humor to-day, although it's the 1st of January, 1845. We went, as usual, to the Post-Office, and found no papers, or letters. We enquired if the cars were in, and ascertained that they were. We reflected—and bethought ourselves that madam rumor had turned out too true in her prophecy. The Great Northern mail, which we had been receiving daily, has took flight and gone another route. "The Rail Road and Uncle Sam—the devil take them all—have got in a pet; the Road wants better pay, and Uncle Sam says they shant have it. The Rail Road Company replies—you may get your mails carried by others, then. And so off flies Uncle Sam, and forthwith makes a contract in another direction, by which means, we, away down here in Wilmington, within 30 miles of the Atlantic Ocean, are prevented from receiving accounts from the great City of the Metropolis, but three times a week; and how often we shall be disappointed in getting news even that often we can't say. But to be serious, we look upon the whole matter as being a bad arrangement. We will not pretend to say who is to blame,—perhaps both—the Company and the Department. We feel the effects of the change. It has been made, however, and we must bear it the best we can, 'till the mail is restored to its proper route.

But when we reflect upon the subject, & take into consideration that Wilmington, the greatest commercial depot in North Carolina, is to be supplied with a mail but three times a week, and that by the way of Fayetteville, altogether out of the way, and that mail carried, not as Mr. Geo. E. Badger once said on a similar occasion, on a "bob-tail pony," but in a sulky drawn, for aught we know, by a long eared Jack-Ass, at the rate of about three miles an hour, we are almost induced to commit—we were going to say, suicide—but upon reflection again, we will postpone that horrible crime, and tell Uncle Sam that he must regulate things to the satisfaction of the people, or J-e-a-m-e-s-K. Polk will remember him soon after the 4th of March. A daily mail we want, and we must have it.

There is some considerable talk of an express line being run on the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, in opposition to the U. S. Mail. Whether such a thing has been seriously thought of, we cannot pretend to say. But this much we think we may say: We don't think the Southern Merchants will permit the Northern Merchants to thus have the advantage over them. Something will undoubtedly be done.

Lumber River Canal.

The last "Chronicle" contains a communication over the signature of "Wilmington," who takes Mr. Fleming to task for offering an amendment to the charter of the proposed Canal, and also Mr. Nixon on accepting of the same. The amendment is to the effect that the property of the stockholders shall be liable for the debts which may be contracted for the digging of said Canal. We should very much like to see the improvement contemplated accomplished; and it seems to us that the amendment complained of by "Wilmington," is nothing more than a just one. Suppose a company of men agree to go into a speculation; they expect to reap a benefit; is not their property bound for whatever debts they may contract in consequence of said speculation? Certainly, we think it is. Why not, then, the property of the stockholder of the Lumber River Canal be bound for whatever debts that company may contract? It is a matter of speculation; Capitalists expect to reap

a benefit from the investment of their money, otherwise they would not lay it out in Canal stock. Such being the case, we are clearly of the opinion that the amendment is justifiable. We, however, may have formed a wrong opinion of the mode of such improvements; but with our present views on the subject, we think we are right. If \$200,000 in stock is subscribed, and that amount of money is not sufficient to complete the Canal, the improvement, under the amendment, would only be suspended until more stock could be taken for its completion; thereby insuring a profit of something, when it should be finished, instead of resorting to loans as has been the case in many other instances; and the owners of stock prevented, perhaps, from ever receiving any thing back for the money they have paid out. We do not oppose the enterprise. We think it would be a beneficial thing to this town, and to the State. But we at the same time think "Wilmington" is doing the thing more harm than good, by taking the view of the subject he has. The amendment don't contemplate, according to our understanding, to make the stockholders pay more than they subscribe; it seems to us to be a barrier against extravagance and waste of money, a sort of boundary by which to be governed. We have no doubt, yes, we have every reason to believe, that Mr. Nixon, in accepting of the amendment, did so under the purest of motives. He is one of our countrymen, and we believe he has the welfare of his constituents at heart, as much as any man amongst us.

We know but little as yet of the citizens of this section of the State, and what we have said certainly is the deliberate conviction of our mind on the subject under consideration.

The Popular Majority.

We have seen, for several weeks past, that the Federal sheets have been trying with all the magic of their brain, to show that Col. Polk has been elected by a minority vote. We were well aware all along that such was not the case, and would have contradicted the foul slander before this, but we preferred waiting a little while in order that we might be enabled to present to our readers an official statement.—We are now able to do so, in every respect, save the vote of Arkansas, which is very near, if not correctly reported. The Federalists are very anxious, it seems, to draw to their aid the Abolition vote; for upon this ground they claim that our candidate was not elected by a majority of the people. We deny that such is the fact; for, upon referring to the footing of the table below, you will find that Mr. Polk's majority is 27,504 over all; his majority over Clay is 85,126. We are constrained to believe that the federalists will strain a nerve at any time in preference to telling the truth, even were it in their power to do so. How could they give the popular vote sooner than the Democratic papers? We have the same means of information that they have, and we know that it has been out of our power to present a correct statement to our readers before this; and even now it may vary a little, but not sufficient to change the complexion of the popular verdict of the honest yeomanry of the forest of our glorious Republic:

	Popular vote.		Majorities.	
	Polk.	Clay.	Polk.	Clay.
Alabama,	36,223	24,951	11,262	
Kentucky,	51,960	61,262		9,282
Louisiana,	13,562	12,673	690	
Michigan,	27,703	24,237	3,466	
Maine,	46,103	34,672	11,431	
N. Hampsh'.	27,160	17,866	9,294	
Virginia,	49,570	43,677	5,893	
Georgia,	44,155	42,106	2,049	
Tennessee,	59,917	60,030		113
So. Carolina,	50,000	3,054	46,946	
Massachusetts,	52,985	66,872		13,887
Vermont,	18,169	26,787		8,598
New York,	237,588	232,508	5,080	
New Jersey,	37,495	38,318		823
Delaware,	5,963	6,257		288
No. Carolina,	39,287	42,222		3,935
Pennsylvania,	167,245	160,863	6,382	
Illinois,	25,189	19,193	5,995	
Missouri,	57,067	45,201	11,866	
Indiana,	41,369	31,251	10,118	
Connecticut,	29,841	32,842		3,001
R. Island,	4,813	7,323		2,476
Maryland,	32,676	35,984		3,308
Ohio,	149,117	154,057		4,940
Arkansas,	70,181	67,867	2,314	
	10,500	7,500	3,000	

Polk's majority over Clay 85,126; over all 27,504.

The following table shows the Electoral and Abolition vote.

	Polk.	Clay.	Free.
N. Hampshire,	7	4	4,161
Pennsylvania,	26	3	3,133
New York,	37	16	15,812
Virginia,	10		
Georgia,	10		
Ohio,	23	8,050	
North Carolina,	11		
Rhode Island,	4	5	
Connecticut,	6	1,943	
Maryland,	9		
New Jersey,	7	131	
Maine,	9	4,865	
South Carolina,	9		
Alabama,	9		
Mississippi,	6		
Tennessee,	13		
Indiana,	7	2,106	
Illinois,	9	2,560	
Missouri,	2	3,632	
Michigan,	5		
Arkansas,	3		
Louisiana,	6		
Vermont,	6	3,923	
Massachusetts,	12	10,860	
Delaware,	3		
Kentucky,	12		
	170	105	58,622

The Steamer Acadia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on the 21st ult., bringing European news to the 4th Dec. The news, generally, is not of much interest to our readers, with the exception of the cot-

ton market, which was very much depressed, in consequence of the heavy supply on hand, which was being forced off at ruinous rates.

CONGRESS.

We give no Congressional synopsis to-day, because we have received nothing from the seat of the Federal Government worth noting since our last publication.—Owing to the change of the mail route, we shall be in the dark, for several days at a time, as to what is going on in nearly every part of our Union. We hope for better things shortly, but we fear our hopes will be in vain.

Mr. Ennett Again.

"It will be seen by the proceedings that the expulsion was effected by a strict party vote, including the Whig Speaker, the Locofoco members voting against it; even voting down the mild and merciful proposition to reprimand the delinquent Senator, notwithstanding they had to a man joined the Whigs in pronouncing the certificate a forgery. It is strange indeed, and fruitful of melancholy reflection, that all the Senators of the Democratic side of the chamber should have evinced so ready a purpose to shield from punishment of every sort, a man, who, past reasonable doubt, judging from the tenor of the evidence adduced, and the remarks of the Whig Senators, was guilty of a vile forgery.

And as if this were not enough to bring the State and her Legislature into disrepute, the same Democratic Senators must follow up their reckless course, and mutilate the record of the Senate's doings (see Monday's proceedings in another column). We were not spared to comment on these acts of party dishonesty as they deserve. We can at present only rectify them, and ask men of all parties in North Carolina to give them their serious consideration.

We clip the above from the Chronicle of the 1st January, 1845. The editor seems to exult at the expulsion of Mr. Ennett, because that expulsion rests on the heads of the federal party. There never was, to our mind, a more shameful transaction by any combination on earth. The committee appointed to investigate the matter, consisted of Mr. Francis, a hot-headed (Native American!) federalist—as chairman—Mr. Boyden, of Massachusetts federal notoriety—Mr. Hellen a known federalist, who constituted a majority. From the evidence before us, we are forcibly constrained to believe, that the whole transaction and aim of the Federal party, was to get the ascendancy—and thereby—as we said last week—carry through their measures, which they knew was impossible to be accomplished otherwise.

The Chronicle speaks of Democratic Senators joining the "whigs in pronouncing the certificate a forgery." Will the editor inform its readers who it was that ever disputed but what a forgery had been committed? Mr. Ennett himself, first brought the matter before the Senate, and stated at the time, that he had been imposed upon, and asked an investigation of the matter. Here then was evidence sufficient to warrant all in believing a forgery had been committed. But this was not the main question, who was the guilty person was the thing—and upon this point, the two parties divided. Every thing went to show the game the federalists played. They would, we fervently believe, sacrifice every vestige of conscience if they believed it would enable them to accomplish their nefarious designs. Our heart burns to think that the Senate of North Carolina should thus lower its character.

But again—the Chronicle says "the locofoco members" even voted down the mild and merciful proposition to reprimand the delinquent Senator." "Mild and merciful!" Yes, them's the words, "Mild and merciful!!!" Good heaven deliver us. But the beauty of it is, this "mild and merciful" proposition came from the very self-same Mr. Francis, who reported the resolutions for Mr. E's expulsion. What a change must have come over Mr. Francis. He did not think the case demanded the severest punishment. Oh, no, but thinks he, if the Democrats won't agree to have one of their members disgraced by a reprimand from our whig Speaker, we will then expel him (Ennett) whether or no. This is to our mind, the plain English of the "mild and merciful" proposition." We hope the Chronicle is not so stupid as to suppose that the Democratic Senators are fools—and would thus allow themselves to be caught in a trap. They, the Democrats, were prepared to meet the federal branch of the Senate, and meet them they did, and that in the proper spirit.

We have extended our article beyond what we intended, but we are of that "stuff," that dislike, yes, horribly detest a mean act, and when we see a man and our party branded with "dishonesty," we deem it our duty to defend them so far as it may be in our power to do so, and throw back the foul slander into the teeth of the libeller.

Mr. Ennett Returned.

We have just been informed that Mr. Ennett, who was expelled by the algerines of federal tyranny, in the North Carolina Senate, has been triumphantly returned to take his seat in that body. The vote was, we hear, a thin one, as was natural to suppose. What a rebuke this is to federalism. Mr. Ennett stands high in the estimation of his constituents, and the people of One-le have hurled back in the teeth of their federal persecutors, the insult and foul stain which their Senator was attempted to be branded with by his opponents. We have no room or time to dwell on this subject. The triumph is sufficient in itself, without a word of comment. As the renowned poet says:

"All places that the eye of heaven visits,
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens."

Mr. Ennett, we understand, will reach Raleigh to-day, (Friday,) in time for the meeting of the Legislature.

From the Richmond Engineer.

Proceedings of Congress.

We cheerfully surrender most of our Editorial space of this morning, to the interesting proceedings of Congress, which we received by yesterday's mail. We hail Mr. Weller's resolutions for the annexation of Texas with pleasure. They are draughted in the true spirit. They raise no stumbling-block in our way. They create no embarrassing issues. They meet no embarrassing difficulties. They march up to their object without asking the consent of Mexico, or of any other power, than Texas herself. They leave the question of Boundary to a liberal arrangement with Mexico. They reserve the distribution of the Territory, among the proper number of new States, to the sound sense and patriotic feelings of the American people. They do not recognize the recent treaty as the basis of the annexation, but they preserve all of its spirit, that is necessary to bind the two countries together.—They make provision for the payment of the public debt, and for the disposition of the public lands for this purpose, according to the principles of the treaty. In fact, it provides in general terms for the annexation with the consent of Texas—and having an eye to the old maxim, that on all the other issues which may spring up in the future, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Satisfied as we should be either with the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie, or of Mr. Ingersoll, we should be able to vote most cheerfully for the resolutions of Mr. Weller. They certainly breathe a conciliatory spirit, which entitles him to the thanks of every friend of annexation.

But this is not the only part of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Thursday, which are particularly worthy of attention. A still more important feature is the President's Message, which communicates the last despatches from Mexico. It is an admirable State Paper, written in the proper style, imbued with the proper spirit, maintaining the justice of our cause and the honor of our country, in terms dignified, yet courteous—firm, yet moderate in its counsels. It is framed upon the best model of State Papers. It sets forth the question in the clearest manner, supported by arguments which are forcible in their character, yet remarkable for their condensation, and bolted down to the very bran and essence of the subject. As the Baltimore Sun, says, it "reviews the whole correspondence between Senor Rejon and Mr. Shannon, and comments with some severity on the charges of duplicity and fraud made against the United States by the former. The President relies proudly on his integrity; and believes his conduct will meet the approval of the world. He does not recommend to Congress any retaliatory measures, but contents himself with a renewal of his recommendation of the adoption of speedy annexation of Texas; then, if Mexico should, on that account, declare war against us, the responsibility for the consequences will rest with herself, and the evil be on her own head." It is, of course, not a War Message; yet, whilst it expresses a sincere desire for peace, particularly in view of the present condition of Mexico, it recommends an earnest prosecution of our own rights, with no indisposition to take up the gauntlet of battle, if Mexico should be mad enough to throw it at our feet.

Mr. Weller, in pursuance of notice given, obtained leave, and introduced a joint resolution annexing Texas to the United States, as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of these resolutions, (the supreme authorities of Texas concurring therein,) the territory now known as the republic of Texas be, and the same is hereby, annexed to, and made a portion of, the territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That the people now residing upon the said territory, and within the limits of Texas, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further resolved, That the said territory hereby annexed, shall be known as the "Territory of Texas;" and until otherwise ordered; the laws of Texas now existing shall remain in full force; and all the executive and judicial officers of Texas, (except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments,) shall retain their offices, with all authority and power appertaining thereto; and the courts of justice there established, shall, for the present, remain as now organized.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That all titles and claims to real estate, valid under the existing laws of Texas, shall be deemed and held so by the Government of the U. States.

Sec. 5. And be it further resolved, That the public lands in the said Territory be, and the same are hereby pledged for the payment of the debt, however created, anterior to the passage of these resolutions, for which the faith of the Government of Texas has been given, amounting, as is supposed, to ten millions of dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further resolved, That commissioners shall hereafter be appointed, under such restrictions as Congress may impose, to examine and report the claims which may be presented against the Government of Texas, in order that the proceeds of the public lands, as aforesaid, may be applied to the extinguishment thereof.

Sec. 7. And be it further resolved, That commissioners shall hereafter be appointed, who shall establish the boundaries, and divide said territory in such manner and form as Congress may direct.

Sec. 8. And be it further resolved, That as soon as the supreme authorities of Texas shall signify their approval of these resolutions, the same shall be deemed and held to be the fundamental law of the land.

Mr. Clay has emancipated his body-servant Charles, of newspaper notoriety.

From the Nashville Union.

The President Elect—Misrepresentation Corrected.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, of the 7th inst., says:

"A gentleman who left Nashville on Tuesday of the last week, says that there were at least 500 office hunters in this city, from various parts of the Union. So expensive has Mr. Polk found it to entertain these patriotic friends of his, that he has broken up house-keeping at Columbia, and taken lodgings at a hotel in Nashville, where he intends remaining until February, when he will repair to Washington."

Whoever the informant of the Journal may have been, or whether the whole paragraph is a mere fiction of the veracious editor, there is not one particle of truth in any one of the facts stated, as is well known to every citizen of Nashville and Columbia, and to every stranger and citizen in Tennessee, who has had occasion to inquire into the movements of Gov. Polk, since the election. He continues, and will continue, to reside, until his departure for Washington, as we understand from his townsmen and neighbors, in his own hospitable mansion at Columbia, attending to his domestic concerns, and the extensive correspondence which presses upon his daily attention; and where he and his accomplished lady are always "at home," in extending the open and liberal hospitalities of their house to all persons who call on business, or to pay their respects. The success of his election, and his prospective elevation to the presidency, have wrought no change in Gov. Polk's plain, social, hospitable, and dignified republican habits. The insinuations of some of the whig prints to the contrary are gross libels. The President elect is too great and too good a man either to feel or manifest any undignified elation at the distinguished honor which his country has conferred upon him as an American citizen. Hence he will adorn the great office he has been called to fill, adding new lustre to his dignity, while it will add nothing to his personal merit, and will only serve as an additional testimony of the affection and confidence of his countrymen, and of their stern devotion to democratic republican principles.

The Journal's story of the "five hundred office-hunters in Nashville, from various parts of the Union," is more ridiculous and less true than the cowardly old Knight's enumeration to Prince Hal of the fifty men in Burckam.

The following passage in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, furnishes a curious illustration of the effect of the present tariff:

It appears that revenue yielded from the importations under the act of 1842, for the nine months, from 30th September, 1842, to 30th June, 1843, averaged upon the goods paying duty, was equivalent to a duty ad valorem of thirty-seven dollars eighty-four cents and one mill upon every hundred dollars; for the whole year from 30th September, 1842, to 30th September, 1843, the average duty was equivalent to a net revenue of thirty-five dollars five cents and five mills upon every hundred dollars in value of goods paying duty; that for the importations from 30th June, 1843, to 30th June, 1844, the net revenue received into the treasury was equivalent to a duty of thirty-three dollars eighty-five cents and nine mills upon the hundred dollars of goods paying duty; that from 30th September, 1843, to 30th September, 1844, the net revenue received into the treasury was equivalent to an ad valorem duty on goods imported, paying duty, of thirty-one dollars twenty-six cents and eight mills upon the hundred dollars.

This is a sort of descending stair in commerce. First, the goods imported pay an average duty of nearly thirty-eight per cent., then of thirty-four per cent., next of twenty-four per cent., and finally of thirty-one per cent.

In other words the tariff has operated as a gradual exclusion of the articles paying the higher duties. The importing merchants tried their introduction and found that they were losers; they then fell back upon commodities, paying a somewhat lower duty, and discovered likewise that this was a losing enterprise; they made a third trial with like success, and at last they are forced to content themselves with the introduction of articles, which, taking them all together, the heavily taxed, and the lightly taxed, cottons which pay a duty of a hundred and fifty per cent., and jewelry which pays a duty of but seven—yield an average rate of about thirty-one per cent., upon their value.

There are two inferences to be drawn from the statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

First, that the returns of the custom-house do not show the entire injustice and wrong of the present high duties. They show what articles, even under the pressure of these high duties, can be squeezed through the custom-house, but they do not exhibit a list of such as are excluded.—Besides the high duties which we pay to the government, there are the high duties to the mill owners, of which the custom-house returns take no note. At first the government received thirty-eight per cent. upon the goods imported; the rate has now fallen to thirty-one, and the difference goes to swell the large dividends shared by the mill owners.

Secondly, that the present tariff is not what its friends hypocritically call it, for they must know better, a revenue tariff. It is a tariff of prohibition and exclusion, and its effect has been, as seen in the descending scale which the Secretary of the Treasury presents us, to cut off from month to month, first the commerce in one class of commodities, and then the commerce in another, until our trade is confined to those articles which are least heavily taxed upon their introduction.

Since 1840, Mr. Clay has lost in his own State, 16,373 votes. Mr. Polk, during the same time, has gained in his State, 12,170.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Report of John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, is a long, but exceedingly methodical, satisfactory and interesting document. We give a summary of contents.

Our navy at present comprises six ships of the line, one razee, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, sixteen brigs and schooners, three store-ships and eight steamers afloat. In an unfinished state, four ships of the line, three frigates, one store-ship, an iron steamer at Pittsburgh, and one at the Navy Yard at Washington. The frigate Hudson, and the store ship Consort and Chilopa have been sold, and the Pioneer is for sale.

The East India Squadron remains as before, and is under Com. F. A. Parker. The Squadron on the Coast of Africa, under Com. M. C. Perry, consists of the frigate Macedonian, sloops Saratoga and Decatur, and brig Passaic. The Squadron under intended changes, will mount 30 guns. It is stated that the operations of this Squadron are believed to have exercised a favorable influence in checking the slave trade. The slave trade is piracy by the laws of the United States, and it is thought that if the other Christian nations visited the crime with the same punishment as is inflicted on offenders in this country, the trade would cease.

Orders were given to suspend enlistment, in accordance with the law of June 17, 1844, limiting the number of persons employed in the service to 7,500. The Secretary thinks this will injure the public interest. He has, therefore, made estimates for 9,000 men. An increase of Purser, Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons is recommended. The property of the Department has been carefully inventoried. Measures have been taken to supply the Department exclusively with home-grown hemp, and it is proposed to establish a rope-walk at Memphis; to finish the frigate St. Lawrence, the sloop A'kamp and Germantown and the steamer at Pittsburgh; to procure no more supplies of live oak beyond existing contracts; to rebuild the frigate Guerriere, complete the steamer contracted for by R. L. Stephens, and build a brig to take the place of the Enterprise. Activity in carrying on the public works is recommended.

A dry dock is to be constructed at Brooklyn, and a Board of Officers and Engineers is examining the harbor of Pensacola and Portsmouth, with reference to the same provision.

The Navy Hospital Fund on the 1st of November, consisted of \$230,434; the number of disabled seamen has greatly increased, and two new houses for their accommodation have been built. The investment of the fund in the United States Stock is urged. The naval stockpiles at Rio, Hong Kong, Mahon, Cape Verde, and the Sandwich Islands, have been discontinued, and officers are to perform the duties of \$1,500 per annum. The examination of coals, iron, copper, by Prof. Johnson, has been suspended. Cause, want of funds. More cloth for the Department are solicited and the division of duties by the act of 1842, is said to have produced many good results.

Report of the Secretary of War.

After some discussion which is of a general and philosophical character, the Secretary proceeds to say that the regular force of the United States consists of eight regiments of infantry, two of dragoons, and four of artillery.

A road has been made from Bangor to Fort Kent. A military post has been established at Copper Harbor, Lake Superior. [We understand that the post is not well chosen, as there is no arable ground for cultivation of vegetables.] It is recommended to renew the buildings at Fort Gratiot and Fort Brady, and remount the second regiment of dragoons.

Two geographical divisions of the army have been reinstated. Single iron for double wooden breastplates are recommended. The horse artillery is well spoken of; additional recruits are asked for, and it is proposed to station them in the interior, where forage is cheap. West Point is commended, and a committee appointed to examine into its condition.

The fortifications are being prosecuted with all possible despatch, having regard to the appropriations. Permanent works at Soller's Point, below Baltimore, are recommended for the protection of that city. The resumption of the work upon the Potomac is urged. The Secretary recommends the purchase of the military site on Staten Island, at the Narrows, the sale of Fort Gansevoort, and the completion of the works at the Rip Raps. Enough has not been done south of Cape Hatteras.

An Engineer has been sent to examine the Florida Reef and the Tortugas. That fortification is recommended, and also a post at Dauphin Island at the mouth of Mobile bay. A corps of Sappers and Miners is considered necessary, as well as a National Foundry, a revision of the Pension law of 17th June last, a further appropriation for Marine Hospitals, an alteration in the plan of the General Commissariat, a removal of the present restrictions upon the Mineral lands, the further prosecution of the public works on the Western rivers and lakes, and the improvement of the light houses. Lt. Fremont's report of his Expedition to the Rocky Mountains will shortly be made.

We copy the foregoing synopsis from the Fayetteville North Carolinian.

Just Arrived.

CANAL Flour—Buckhead—Meal, and Bacon Hams. A. J. BATTLE, Agent. December 27, 1844

